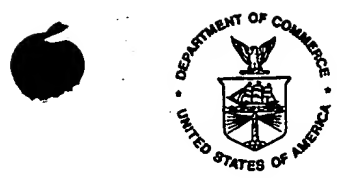

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/764,560	12/12/96	KAKUTA J	1083.1027/JD

LM02/0827

STAAS & HALSEY
700 ELEVENTH STREET NW
SUITE 500
WASHINGTON DC 20001

EXAMINER	
HUYNH,C	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2776	5

DATE MAILED:
08/27/99

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)
08/764,560	Kakuta et al.
Examiner	**Group Art Unit**
Cong-Lac Huynh	2776

☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Jun 1, 1999* .

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire *3* month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☒ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐approved ☐disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☒ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☒ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____ .

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____ .

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 6/2/99 to the application filed on 12/12/96.

2. Claims 1-24 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 17, 21 are independent claims.

3. The rejection of claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being insufficient antecedent basis and as a hybrid claim has been withdrawn in view of the amendment.

4. The rejections of claims 1-12, 16-24 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Person et al. are withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: a word is misspelled in the phrase "a process of controlling said message transmitting means **fur** transmitting the ..."(page 2, line 19). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103© and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 1-3, 17-18, 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakajima et al. (US Pat No. 5,659,791, 8/19/97).

With respect to independent claim 17, Nakajima discloses the scrap object that may be integrated into a destination document or transferred between applications via a clipboard after the information is selected to be extracted from the document (col 2, lines 20-43; col 1, lines 46-61). It is noted that Nakajima fails to explicitly disclose the steps of analyzing an event for selecting information to be obtained from an external application program, obtaining information from the external application program in accordance with the result of analysis, creating an information object in accordance with the obtained information, and showing the created information object on the window. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Nakajima because the fact that Nakajima shows

the information is selected as requested, transferred and integrated into a document of another application implies that the system can analyze an event for selecting information as well as create an information object as desired.

With respect to claim 18, which is dependent on claim 17, Nakajima discloses that the information is selected to be extracted from the document and transferred to a clipboard provided in the operating system using the scrap object. The selected information then is transferred from the clipboard to an application (col 1, lines 55-62). Nakajima also discloses that after the scrap object is created, it may be subsequently integrated into a document, including the document from which it originated (col 4, lines 53-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Nakajima because Nakajama provides the clipboard for transferring selected information between applications which include the original application and the application different from the original application.

Claim 21 is for a computer readable program code to perform the steps in claim 17, therefore rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 2 and 3 are the system for performing the step in claim 18, therefore rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 22 is the program code means for performing the step in claim 18, therefore rejected under the same rationale.

With respect to independent claim 1, Nakajima discloses, as in claim 17, the information is selected, transferred and integrated into another document using a scrap object as a vehicle for interapplication transfer of information (col 3, lines 25-35). Nakajima also discloses the operating system provides code for a clipboard and code for implementing a user interface (col 2, lines 55-60). Nakajima further discloses the role of the mouse and the operating system in the drag-and-drop mechanism used to create a scrap object in which the movement of the mouse, the depression and the release of the mouse button, each constitutes an event that is translated by the operating system into a message, and the operating system post most of the mouse messages into a message queue for a currently executing application program (col 3, lines 25-40). It is noted that Nakajima fails to disclose the system comprising the information storing means, the drawing means, the event analyzing means, the message transmitting means, and the application executing means. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Nakajima because Nakajima shows the abilities of selecting, transferring and integrating information between applications in which the operating system plays an important role in incorporating with the mouse to translate events entered into messages to execute the requests to the applications.

8. Claims 4-12, 16, 19-20, 23-24,are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakajima as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Person (*Using Windows 3.1*, 1993).

With respect to claim 19, which is dependent on claim 17, Nakajima does not disclose the editing the contents of the selected information objects after created. Person discloses the editing the contents of the embedded objects in a document (p.235, 236, 521, 522). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated Person to Nakajima because Nakajama shows the transferring selected information objects and Person shows the editing the selected information objected after created.

With respect to claim 20, which is dependent on claim 17, it was well known that a user can (a) move an object from one location to another by using the drag-and-drop mechanism, (b) delete an object by highlighting the object and pressing the delete key, (c) change an object by highlighting a portion of the object and pressing the delete key to remove that portion, (d) to create a new information object by selecting a portion of an object and save it under a different name. In addition, Nakajima shows the combining objects when a scrap object integrated into another object of other document. Nakajima also discloses the class object that refers to a group of objects thus all scrap objects belong to the scrap object class have the same type of attributes and functions (col 3, lines 1-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Nakajima along with the conventional features of a document processing system to perform the functions as claimed.

Claim 23 is a computer program code means to perform the functions of claim 19, therefore rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 24 is a computer program code means to perform the functions of claim 20, therefore rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 4-10 are for the means included in the system to perform the functions disclosed in claim 20, therefore rejected under the same rationale.

With respect to claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, it was well known when a selected text or graphics is moved, the rest of the document is moved to maintain the relative location in the document.

With respect to claim 12, which is dependent on claim 10, the fact that a file subdirectory containing a plurality of files including the index file, if the index files is selected and deleted, the whole subdirectory is deleted, can be applied to the object group as claimed.

With respect to claim 16, which is dependent on claim 10, Nakajima does not disclose that an information object belonging to any one of information object groups and an information object which does not belong to any information object group are shown on the window by different ways. Person discloses the document including the information selected from different applications. The display of the whole document is different from the display of only the information from Microsoft Excel which are the graph and the table (page 208). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Person to Nakajima because Person shows the display of the combined document, including text and graphics, which is different from the document from Excel which includes only the graph and table.

9. Claims 13 and 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakajima and Person as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Microsoft (*Microsoft Windows User's Guide*, 1992).

With respect to claim 13, which is dependent on claim 10, Nakajima does not disclose the relationship of an information object in the information object group, when selected, is canceled. Microsoft discloses that when deleting a link from an Cardfile object embedded in a Write document, both the link to the drawing and the drawing are removed from the document (p. 502).

With respect to claims 14 and 15, when two objects are selected and grouped, there is a hierarchical relationship created between the two elements in the group and, it was well known that if one element is selected and deleted, it is removed from the document.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In response to the fact that only the instruction to get and copy data is issued to the application program, there is no need to issue the paste instruction during the process (amendment, page 8), Examiner provides the reference of Nakajima in which Nakajima discloses the selected information is transferred to the clipboard provided in the operating system and then transferred from the clipboard to an application without using the Paste instruction (col 1, lines 55-62). Additionally, in response to the issue that the invention has a step and code for analyzing the input event, Nakajima discloses that the operating system provides code for a clipboard and code for implementing a user interface (col 2, lines 55-60), and the operating system incorporating with the mouse to analyze input events as argued in claim 1 above.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cong Lac Huynh whose telephone number is (703) 305-0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax number to this Art Unit is (703) 308-5403.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

13. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

(703) 305-9724 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

clh

8/13/99

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER